

THE TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1841.

Extra copies of The New Yorker, containing the entire BANKRUPT LAW, may be had at the office of The Tribune, No. 30 Ann-st. Price 6¢ each.

For several Literary Notices, a brief letter on the Bankrupt Law and Items of Intelligence, see First Page.

For Wayside Notes, No. 2, concerning Vermont and Northern New-York, see Fourth Page.

The Land Bill Passed.

A glance at our Postscript this morning will send a thrill of joy and of renewed hope and confidence through the hearts of thousands who will there read the glad intelligence that the Land Distribution Bill has passed both Houses of Congress and only awaits the signature of the President, which ere this it has doubtless received, to become a Law. This great measure of just relief so long demanded by the Country, and of which it was cheated years ago by the treacherous arts of demagogues, has at last been consummated, and under its operation we may hope for a speedy prosecution of our great works of Internal Improvement.

This is in every respect one of the leading and most important measures of the Session; it is one, too, exclusively Whiggish in origin and support, and we congratulate our friends throughout the land that there was yet honor and high patriotism enough left in Congress to set at naught the cavils of enemies and the treachery of pretended friends, and triumphantly pass this most important bill.

THE IRON TRADE.—One of the soundest speeches made in Congress at its present Session is that by Gen. IRVIN, from the Huntingdon District, Pa., in favor of Protection for American Industry. Aside from the general character and scope of his argument, many of the statistics he adduced, especially those relating to the Iron Trade of his own section, were highly interesting. Within the limits of his District there are 93 forges, producing 24,981 tons of pig metal; 42 forges and rolling mills, producing some 20,000 tons of blooms and bar metal, worth nearly a million and a half of dollars. The number of workmen employed is 3,072, most of whom have families. They consume annually 200,000 bushels of wheat, 400,000 bushels of rye and corn, three million pounds of beef and pork, and other articles which would swell the value of the farmer's products annually consumed to at least \$700,000. Then their necessary clothing, generally of northern manufacture, costs some \$250,000, and their groceries, \$150,000, making an amount of \$1,200,000 scattered all over the country through the agency of these iron works of a single District. Now suppose this branch of manufacture to be well protected by a Tariff on foreign iron; does it need any great discernment to see that the capitalists who are its owners, are by no means the only persons benefited by its operation?

EMANCIPATION OF THE CLERKS.—We are sure that the measure for the benefit of the Clerks of our city, which goes into operation this day, will meet the hearty concurrence of all classes of our citizens. Business in the Dry Goods Stores will henceforth be transacted with greater promptness and efficiency, an opportunity for mental and moral improvement secured to this most numerous and respectable class of our population, the temptations to vice and immorality greatly diminished, and the convenience and permanent interest of the employer most essentially promoted. We trust that all who purchase goods, and especially the ladies, who will find the change greatly to their advantage, will give to this new measure their ardent and efficient support.

SUB-MARINE ARMOR.—An interesting experiment was made on Monday at the Navy Yard at Philadelphia with the Sub-marine apparatus, invented by Capt. Taylor. The Gunner of the Yard put on the armor and was lowered into the water; at first, although heavy weights had been fastened to his feet, he floated. Additional weight having been added he gently sunk below the surface, where he remained for six minutes and was drawn up perfectly dry. He declared that he was perfectly easy and could have remained there a week.

THE BOOK TRADE.—The semi-annual sale of Books to the Trade commenced in this city on Monday morning, at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs, Richards & Platt, in Broadway. These sales are conducted under the direction of a Committee of Booksellers, and are made up of contributions from the principal manufacturers and importers in the United States. We noticed in attendance Publishers and Booksellers from most of the cities in the Union, and observed that the sales went off quite spiritedly and at very fair prices. The sale unusually continues about a week, and the amount sold is enormously large. The catalogue of the present sale contains upwards of 160 pages.

An anonymous correspondent writes us that he has found a man boast publicly that he was the first one who discovered the body of Mary C. Rogers at Hoboken, that he dragged it to the shore, and then ran off for fear of the Coroner's inquest? Why not give the information in some reliable shape personally or by giving in the name at the proper quarter? A communication of this sort is of course not worth a straw without a name to substantiate the statements; and with this it may be of the highest service.

LYNCH LAW AT THE WEST.—The St. Louis New Era mentions several circumstances thought to mitigate the atrocity of the recent outrage upon law and order in Mississippi and Arkansas. It states that every effort had been previously made to bring within the grasp of the law the miserable scoundrels who had so long harassed the dwellers in that section. Many of them had been taken and repeatedly tried, but through perjury and the aid of confederates they had always escaped with impunity. Then it was their usual practice to harass the prosecutor, destroy his property, and render even his life unsafe. To these depredations the citizens had submitted for a long time, but at length organized an armed band of seventy-five, obtained the names of some two hundred of the offenders and proceeded with cool deliberation to put them singly to death, as has been heretofore stated.

Now these circumstances may have had weight in goading on to these most violent proceedings those who took part in them; but no man in his senses can say that they should be allowed for a moment to excuse or gloss over the horrible crimes of these executors of their own rash purposes. No man who does not recognize the principle, not only in words but in the whole course and current of his life, that the Law is to be supreme and its decision to be awaited, except in cases of immediate and necessary self-defense, can be accounted a safe and trust-worthy citizen. This truth lies at the very foundation of all order and of every well-established Government, and every word it sustains is a deadly stab at the integrity and best interests of that Government which allows it to pass unopposed. The wretched victims may have been thieves, gamblers, and most dangerous men; but the wrong they inflict upon society is slight and of little account when compared with that of their murderers.

Will not some of our readers have the curiosity this morning to see what that most enterprising newspaper, *The Sun*, says of the passage of the Land Bill?

SHOWER OF FLESH AND BLOOD.—The Nashville Banner contains an account of a remarkable shower which recently occurred in Wilson County, Tenn. It states on the authority of 'various persons' that the fields to a considerable extent were covered with a substance resembling animal matter, blood, fibre, &c. A Mr. Sayle gathered some of it in the town of Lebanon and sent it to Dr. Troost, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Nashville, who is to make it the subject of a Scientific investigation. It seems to be taken for granted that this matter, whatever it be, 'rained down'; but the only witnesses of this fact are some Negroes, whose authority in Scientific matters we should regard with some grains of allowance. We are inclined to believe that the story is mainly indebted for its marvelousness to the anxiety of Tennessee not to be outdone in matters of this sort by Down-East, where squids and felt hats, to say nothing of men, women and children, may be found upon the surface of the ground in great abundance immediately after a shower.

STREET SIGNS.—A correspondent insists upon the expediency of affixing to every corner of every street its name so conspicuously that strangers need not look half an hour and then perhaps in vain for some direction to their steps. The suggestion is worthy attention.

The National Intelligencer states that Thomas W. Halcup, a Cabinet-Maker in Washington, has been committed for trial at the next meeting of the Criminal Court, for having been one of the party who marched with a drum and fife to the house of the President and conducted in a riotous manner on the night of the 16th ult.

Mr. B. B. French acknowledges in the Intelligencer the receipt of \$459 83 from the various Members of the U. S. House of Representatives for the benefit of Mrs. Cookman, the widow of the Rev. G. Cookman, who perished in the President.

The reporter for the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times was recently assaulted in a most brutal manner by a miserable scoundrel named Thompson Tully, for speaking with too little respect of gamblers and blacklegs. This must serve as an awful warning.

Russell Bagge, a poor drunkard, died on the 23d ult. from the effects of drinking brandy. The Jury found that he came to his death by drinking six times in one hour, and an officer is in pursuit of one Kinyon, who gave him the liquor.

A dispute arose between two men named Lee and Ford in Clark Co. Mo., in which the latter received so severe a wound on the head that he died in a few hours.

The wife of a miner named John Daniels, at Pottsville, Pa., died on the 23d from the combined effects of R.M. and the beating of her drunken husband.

We are requested to call attention to the letter in another column from Manchester, England.

Mr. S. M. GLENN, an influential citizen of Fort Gaines, Ga. was killed on the 15th ult. by being thrown from his carriage.

The President has officially recognised JONATHAN M. WRIGHT as Vice Consul of Brazil for the port of Philadelphia.

An argument upholding the Constitutionality of the Bankrupt Law will appear in our paper to-morrow.

Mercer, Pa., has been visited by a violent and destructive hail storm.

Philadelphia and its vicinity were visited on Monday by a deluging rain storm.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement by Mr. Burnard of his newly established School at New-Brighton. Mr. B. is highly recommended as a scholar in the attainments and a gentleman of unimpeachable character. We are assured that Parents who wish to educate their children out of the bad influences which hang about the city, will do well to commit them to his care.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—On Monday morning two men, having in their charge an insane man by the name of Simmons belonging in Rensselaer County, landed from the Albany boat at Hudson, intending to place the man in Dr. White's Insane Asylum. In passing up the wharf, Simmons either fell accidentally, or threw himself into the river and was drowned before he could be recovered.

In Scott County, Indiana, on the night of the 14th inst., three men were shot while robbing a water-melon patch. Two of them immediately expired. The third was expected to recover.

City Intelligence.

Reported for the New-York Tribune.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.—August 31.—Before Judge Noah and Aldermen Benson and Williams.

Cocelia Keyser was tried for stealing a pair of gaiters from Jacob Klein, adjudged guilty, and sent to the City Prison for 10 days. George Smith, colored, stealing a bag from George Schlenker, adjudged guilty, Penitentiary 3 months. Mathew Ryan, stealing a silk dress from Ambrose Cormier, adjudged guilty, Penitentiary 60 days. Julius Russell, stealing \$6 in money from Thomas Horlick's money drawer, adjudged guilty, Penitentiary 60 days. Charles Adams, stealing clothing worth \$12 from John Burke, adjudged guilty, Penitentiary 3 months. John B. Williams, alias Boston Bill, stealing a silk umbrella from Michael P. Low, adjudged guilty, Penitentiary 6 months. Charles Richards and George Williams, stealing honey from cake of Cook, Fawcett & Co., adjudged guilty, Penitentiary 60 days each. James Thomas, gross intoxication and assault and battery on Eliza Jane Waddy with a stone jug, adjudged guilty, Penitentiary 2 months.

Richard Thompson, assault and battery on Markham Buchanan, adjudged guilty, Penitentiary 60 days. Charles E. Barker, assault and battery on Eliza, his wife, adjudged guilty, Penitentiary 3 months. James McFayre, before convicted of assault and battery on William Reed, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Discharges.—Ellen Rex and Bridget Deoley, charged with petit larceny, and Nancy O'Leary, charged with the same, were discharged on recognizance. Agostus Pousaint, Mott Ford, two complaining charged with assault and battery, were severely discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

POLICE OFFICE.—Circumventing a Pickpocket.—On Monday night, as officers G. F. Hays and Boyer were standing near the box-office of the Park Theatre to keep the peace and detect pickpockets, the former officer saw a fellow named John Williams handing the pockets of the persons assembled, and informed Boyer of the fact. The latter, taking out his pocket-book containing a small sum of money, and promissory notes worth \$140, pressed up to the window of the box office as if to purchase a ticket, and then replaced it in his coat pocket. In an instant it was stolen by Williams, who walked off a few feet, when he was seized by both the officers and dropped the pocket-book, which was recovered. On his way to the watch-house he tried to bribe the officers to let him escape by offering them \$100, which was refused and he locked up. Yesterday he was committed to prison for trial.

Disenfranchisement.—On the 17th ult. a female named Ward boarded with Mrs. Elizabeth Travella, stole from her pocket-book of the latter, while she was asleep, 12 picture frames, worth \$20, and a pair of gold earrings, worth \$3, with which she left. Yesterday officer Price caught her at her room, and she was sent to prison. The articles were recovered.

Riotous and disorderly conduct.—Robert Johnson and John McCann were drunk, disorderly and riotous in the street and lodged in the watch-house. Yesterday they were each fined \$5 and costs, and were discharged.

Effects of Bad Company.—John Morrison, but recently arrived from England, went on Monday night to the Five Points and was soled enough to be arrested into a house of bad character, 161 Anthony st. There he was soon robbed of his watch and 45 sovereigns, \$217 20. Justice Marshall soon arrested five women and two men, who were lodged in the watch-house. Yesterday Sarah Jones, the keeper of the house and a girl named Catherine Youngs, were fully convicted for the theft.

Aggravated assault and battery.—On Friday night, Mr. Sydney Curtis of No. 105 Varick-street, was knocked down, in Canal-street, kicked in the face and terribly beaten by a man named William Grant, who was recovered. On his way to the watch-house he tried to bribe the officers to let him escape by offering them \$100, which was refused and he locked up. Yesterday he was committed to prison for trial.

POSTSCRIPT.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

Private Correspondence of the Editor.

Washington, August 30, 1841.

Friend Greeley.—July 11! July 11! The LAND BILL is triumphantly through both Houses and goes to the President this afternoon! The States have finally come to the possession of their inheritance. And a rich one it is! New-York gets the "Lion's share." We can now go on triumphantly with our noble System of Improvement.

Not this! This! Demagogues have lost their Corruption Fund. The "occupation" of CALHOUN and BENTON "is gone."

Yours, I. W.

Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

Monday, August 30.

The Distribution bill has at length passed both Houses of Congress, and needs only the signature of the President to become a law! It was taken up to-day in the House for the purpose of concurring in the amendments of the Senate, all which were agreed to, except three appropriating the distribution among the States according to their Federal respective representation in the two Houses of Congress. These were rejected. The amendment suspending the distribution whenever the rate of duty on imports shall exceed twenty per cent. was agreed to, by a vote of Yeas 160 to Nays 94.

Mr. EVERETT asked leave to offer a resolution that Congress ought not to adjourn till some measure is adopted for the safe keeping of the public revenue; and Mr. AHERTON asked to offer a resolution for adjournment on Monday, 6th September, both of which were objected to.

Mr. WISE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for a list of Naval Officers who have for the last five years been on shore without leave, which was adopted unanimously.

The Fortification bill was taken up, and the House refused by Yeas 67, Nays 94, to agree to the amendment of the Senate, appropriating \$300,000 for South-Western Surveys. Without taking the question on the other, appropriating \$75,000 for the site of an Army, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. ARCHER presented resolutions of a meeting of citizens of Orange county, Va., condemning the measures of the present session, and approving of the Veto of President Tyler.

Messrs. CLAY and SIMMONS presented petitions of citizens of Philadelphia for the exemption of bleaching powder from duty; which, with the resolutions presented by Mr. A., were laid on the table.

Mr. TAPPAN moved to take up the resolution for the adjournment of Congress, so that some time might be fixed on which they could calculate. The motion failed: Yeas 21, Nays 22. An adjournment cannot soon be expected, as Mr. CLAY to-day declared he would agree on no day till the Revenue and the Bank bills were decided on, if they remained here till Christmas.

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the resolution for the distribution of the printed return of the Sixth Census, with a recommendation from the Committee that the amendment of the House be concurred in. This was done, and they provide for the printing of 20,000 copies of a compendium of the returns.

Mr. BERRIES, from the Select Committee on that subject, reported the "FISCAL CORPORATION BILL," from the House, without amendment, and asked that it be made the special order for Wednesday.

The Revenue bill was then taken up, and Mr. BUCHANAN offered an amendment to repeal the act of 1832 exempting railroad iron from duty, and to subject it to the 20 per cent. duty, except that already imported. To this Mr. HUNTINGTON offered an amendment to exempt also from duty the railroad iron which shall be imported prior to December 1, 1841.

The amendments were debated about four hours; by Messrs. BUCHANAN, MILLER, HUNTINGTON, and others in support; and by Messrs. CALHOUN, CLAY of Ala., KING, CUTHBERT, BERRY, and others, in opposition, chiefly on the ground that the Southern States are now engaged with the completion of Railroads, which they commenced under the law admitting the iron duty free; and that if this were now repealed, equal justice would not be given to them with the Northern States, which had mostly completed their Railroads under the operation of this law. The amendment of Mr. HUNTINGTON was adopted, and subsequently that vote was reconsidered. No further question was taken.

The Distribution bill was then taken up, and on motion of Mr. SMITH of Ia., which was advocated by Messrs. SMITH, CLAY and DEWEY, and opposed by Messrs. BENTON, FULTON, CALHOUN, CLAY of Ala., and TAPPAN, the amendments which were disagreed to by the House, were rejected from, by a vote of 25 Yeas to 18 Nays.

Then Senate then adjourned.

FROM FLORIDA.—The Charleston Patriot publishes a letter dated St. Augustine, Aug. 23, which states that 25 of Aleck Tustenuggee's warriors had gone into Tampa, and that the whole band was about giving up. Lieut. Anderson had captured six squaws and three children near Valusia.

The steamer William Gaston was to leave on the 24th for Fort Pierce, with horses. A party of fifty mounted men was to leave that post immediately on the arrival of the boat, on an excursion to cooperate with the movements now going on. The gallant Col. Worth seems to be exerting his praiseworthy energies to bring the war to an end.

Despatches have been received at Washington from Col. Worth, stating officially the operations in this Territory as we have already published them.

The National Intelligencer says that it is not the Whigs but the Opposition in the Senate who are opposed to the nomination of EDWARD EVERETT. They are united, Abolitionists and all, upon this, and hope, by detaching three or four Southern Whigs from the main body, to procure the rejection of this distinguished statesman.

Mr. O. Fisk, 137 Broadway, to-day brings out his Fall Fashion of Beaver Hats—a fashion not borrowed from Bond-street or the Boulevard, but strictly original and AMERICAN, as its grace and excellence will attest. For richness of material, fineness of texture, glossy appearance and airy lightness, it can have no superior, while the price (\$4.50) is below that of other Hats of similar material and finish. We speak from knowledge when we say that this Hat is a rich and rare triumph of the Art, while it sits so lightly, naturally on the head that poetry might be written under it with entire facility and comfort.

Fast, Faster, FASTEST.—It is said the Columbia made the quickest run from New-York to Hudson on Saturday evening; that was ever made by any boat. She started in company with the North America, each boat striving for the very best for the mastery. The matter is now decided, we think, that the Columbia—Hail Columbia!—is master of the North River, having beaten the North America 32 minutes. We subjoin the minutes of her run kept by Edward Butler, Esq. of Stockton.

S. P. M. Started the engine and rounded to, with the head of the Columbia up the North River; the North America estimated to be 500 feet ahead of the Columbia.
5:52.—Passed Yorkers.
6:24.—Passed the Pier at Picquet.
6:32.—Passed the Church at Tarrytown.
6:42.—Passed Sing Sing Prison.
7:13.—Passed the North America a mile South of Stony Point light.
7:16.—Passed Verplanck's Point.
7:36.—Up with Caldwell's, the Columbia ahead, estimated distance 150 feet.
7:58.—Passed West Point.
8:24.—Passed Newburgh.
9:15.—Stopped the engine at Poughkeepsie.
9:19.—Started the engine from Poughkeepsie.
11:34.—Stopped the engine at Catskill.
11:35.—Started the engine from Catskill.
11:55.—Stopped the engine at Hudson, having made the passage from New-York in 6 hours 35 minutes, including landing.
This new and splendid steamer, having hauled the water ahead of all others, the proprietors have resolved to discontinue racing for the future.

MONS. MALLAN.—The following letter has been received by a gentleman in this city:

MANCHESTER, Piccadilly, July 18th, 1841.

My Dear Friend—I received your kind letter of April 25th, and also the Mons. Mallan Circular. I have long expected that price of importers and hampers would find his way to the United States, and he who have wholly exhausted every nook and corner of this United British Kingdom, producing the most awful devastation of teeth wherever he or his fraternity has offered their rascally preparation of mercury and silver. No place has suffered more than Manchester. Here, for a time, he carried on with a high hand, and thousands, many thousands are the victims of his impositions, and many of them the most bare-faced iniquity, not only despoiling the pockets of their money, but uniformly the mouths of their teeth. This town has suffered much. It has been one of the grand fields of their operations, and every day I am called upon to read the devastations which they have made; whole sets of beautiful teeth have been entirely used up, and the amount of suffering is incalculable.

While they were on the spot I was frequently called on to give evidence in a court of justice, when suits were instituted to recover damages from them for mal practice, but they have left this town for several years past deeply in debt to every body who has suffered the loss of beautiful sets of teeth in this vicinity. The Mallans managed to hire scores of young men, mostly if not wholly of their own persuasion. All these take the name, Mons. Mallan, and personate the sons of the old man. They were established generally in splendid apartments in nearly all the smaller towns as well as larger ones, putting forth extravagant advertisements, living grandly, getting all the money they could, and generally, as I am informed, leaving the place in debt for nearly the whole score. In conclusion, they have now left these parts, with a plenty of work for other Dentists in setting artificial teeth to supply the places of those which their operations have destroyed.

Sometimes, I think, in 1831 or 1832, the Messrs. Crawcours came out with a pompous advertisement in Liverpool, stating that they were the original inventors of this mineral succedaneum. As the Mons. Mallans had been for some years operating in that town, a violent contest took place through the newspapers as to who was the first inventor. Soon afterwards the parties seem to have met in Dublin, Ireland, as will be seen by an article in the Manchester Courier of that date, a copy of which I transmit herewith. Very soon after this period, the Messrs. Crawcours made their entry into the city of New-York. The article in the Manchester paper alluded to will show most clearly that the material which Mallan uses is identically the same as that used by the Crawcours, and totally worthless for filling teeth; nay, almost if not quite as likely calculated to do much hurt. I have never yet seen a case in which I could by any means feel myself justified in using it to a tooth. In conclusion, I earnestly hope the efforts of our New-York brethren will prove successful in scouting from society this nest of impostors. I will add that the family of Mallan was originally from Holland, and that the real name was Demoliers. The name was changed, because, as they told me, there was once a celebrated Dentist of the name of Mallon.

I am, &c.

E. G.

Proscribed Watchmen.—A meeting of the Proscribed Watchmen was held at Faneuil Hall on Tuesday evening, August 31. The meeting was organized by electing PLINY HICOCK Chairman, and PETER DEBORO Secretary. After which the names of the Proscribed were entered upon a list.

When, on motion, the following persons were elected a Committee to draft Resolutions: Messrs. Pollard, Evans, Fenton, Small, and Whitlock.

The Committee submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That for the first time since the establishment of the Watch Department a course of political proscription has been commenced, and men who have faithfully served their fellow citizens for four and five, and many of them from fifteen to twenty years, performing a duty for which they have been paid, but at the rate of five shillings per day—men who have not attempted to argue upon political subjects in the watch-houses or to force their opinions upon others, but have simply reserved to themselves the right of voting for the best men and for the support of what they were convinced were pure principles; and whereas, for his Watch Committee, the Mayor, and the different Captains of the Watch, have decided that they should no longer be permitted to act as Watchmen, therefore

Resolved, That we look upon such conduct on the part of the Watch Committee, Mayor, &c.—men dressed in a little brief authority—as outrageous, dishonorable, and at war not only with the rights of the citizen, but with the laws of the country, and that we are, in consequence, seeking to deprive men of a little patience for daring to vote according to their own opinions.

Resolved, That we warn our fellow citizens in future to be cautious in casting their votes. As the party in power in our city have been engaged upon this course, we are opposed to midnight searches and the violation of the private dwelling of the citizen, they are now of one mind, from the Mayor to the simple Watchman.

Resolved, That we look upon it as an insult to our fellow citizens that the Mayor and a portion of the Common Council should have been engaged upon such a "small game," when the people were calling upon them to offer rewards for the murderers and violators yet at large. But as, while the lives and the honor of our daughters are at stake, the Fathers of the city are engaged in a petty course of political proscription, that it is to be hoped will yet lie heavier upon their consciences than Bunting & Co.'s lead.

Resolved, That we now call the attention of the Whig Inspectors of the Customs to a communication that appeared some three years since in the New Era, calling upon the then Loco Foco Inspectors not to give a lead to the Public Stores to a Whig cartman. It is known that a large majority of the cartmen now riding from the vessels at Loco Foco.

Resolved, That we call upon all classes of our fellow-citizens to aid in this vindication of our rights, to aid us in hurling from power these dishonest representatives, to aid us in putting down a set of men who have carried proscription to the lowest office in the City Government.

Resolved, That we particularly call upon such of our fellow-citizens offering from us in political opinions, as are employed by Whig merchants as their porters, cartmen, &c., to join us in the attempt to assert our rights and to aid us in this, and that we arrest a course of proscription which will not only ruin the rights of our fellow-citizens, but that from this night forward we will unite for the purpose of watching the city government, and that now, as heretofore, we will be prepared to ring an alarm to our fellow citizens, and that we will not cease in our exertions until we have driven from power the individuals who thus represent their Constituents.

Resolved, That when we again, weanward to meet at the Columbian Hall on to-morrow (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock.

PETER DEBORO, Secretary.

Proscribed Watchmen.—At a meeting of the Proscribed Watchmen of the Third District Watch, under the command of Capt. William Taylor, Mr. Isaac Buxton was chosen Chairman, and R. B. ANDERSON, Secretary. The following resolution was proposed and adopted:

Resolved, That we, whose names are hereto appended have this evening been discharged from the City Watch, and in consequence of our political opinions. Therefore, resolved, That we, the undersigned, return our sincere thanks, through the columns of the Tribune and the Sun newspapers, to Assistant Capt. S. SIMMONS for his gentlemanly conduct towards us as Watchmen, and that he deserves the applause of every true republican for the decided stand he took in refusing to discharge us on the night of Saturday the 28th inst. in the absence of Capt. William Taylor.

Isaac Buxton, Chairman.
Names. Served. Names. Served.
Isaac Buxton.....15 years. J. Perham.....3 do
A. Clatterton.....21 do L. Marton.....6 do
B. R. Anderson.....21 do L. D. Quackenbush.....3 do
R. Pugsley.....2 do R. B. Anderson.....4 do

Expelled Watchmen.—A meeting of the Watchmen who have been expelled from the different Watch Districts because they are WHIGS by the present Loco Foco Common Council, to make room for what they call Democrats, will be held at Columbian Hall, 263 Grand st. on Wednesday evening, September 1, 1841, at 8 o'clock. All of said Watchmen are particularly requested to attend. Charles Kiskley, Wm. A. L. Nichols, Rensselaer Havens, George Longell, Stephen Jones, John Duesbury, Wm. Damscomb, James Mackrell, [3] Robt. Roberts, aul

The Politician's Register for 1841.—A Compilation of Returns of Votes cast in the several States of the Union, arranged by Counties, alphabetically. By HORACE GREELEY. Sixth Edition, enlarged. For sale at the office of the New-York Tribune, No. 30 Ann-st. Price, single copies, 25 cents, or \$12 50 per hundred, cash. aul Y&Cf

J. S. CAULKINS,
No. 2 Astor, N. Y.
Manufacturer of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS AND SHADES, CHILDREN'S PARASOLS, WALKING CANES, RIDING WHIPS, &c. &c. Country Merchants will be supplied on the most favorable terms. al lm

Pearl White Teeth.—Compound Aromatic Tooth Paste a splendid article for cleansing the Teeth, giving them a high polish and beautiful snowy surface without the least possible danger of scratching or defacing them. Those who like to see and possess white teeth should use this Paste. Price, 25 cents per jar. Prepared and sold only by HORACE EVERETT, Druggist, 367 Greenwich, one door above FRANKLIN-street. (3) al Gf

The Metropolis for August, 1841.—CONTENTS: The Blue Bell of England, by Mrs. Trollope. The Princess Parvati, by Mrs. Abdy. Memoirs of an Italian Exile, by Eli Thackeray. D. B. Similitudes—No. III, by Miss H. B. Macdonald. Mr. Marable's Management. The Lover's Reproof to Time, by Mrs. Edward Thomas. Het Fonz. The Agod, by Mrs. Abdy. Spencer Middleton, or the Squire of River Hill, by Geo. Stanley. Bonds of Human Trust, by Major Calder Campbell. Recollections of a Student, by the author of 'The Wood Spirit.' Hunting Song, by Miss Mallory. Curiousities of Legal Evidence, by a Solicitor. Memories of Gibraltar—No. IV. JEMIMA M. MASON, Publisher. basment No. 2 Pine-st. cor. of Broadway. al K

The Committee selected for the purpose of inducing the Retail Dry Goods Merchants of this City to close their Stores on and after the first day of September next at 8 o'clock, P. M. excepting on Saturday evenings, respectfully

REPORT.
That immediately after their appointment they proceeded to discharge the duties imposed upon them. Accordingly they waited upon all the Dry Goods Merchants, and solicited for their signatures an agreement to close their stores on the time named; and it is with the highest gratification your committee announce as the result of their efforts, that nearly all the Retail Dry Goods Merchants of this city, without hesitation, have acceded to the measure proposed. Your committee in the performance of their duties received the warm cooperation of many of our Dry Goods Merchants, and were surprised with the generous and manly readiness with which they in general pledged themselves in writing to close their stores at the period specified. Your committee are compelled, however, to state that some five or six of our Merchants have presumptuously refused to depart from the practice of keeping their stores open to a late hour in the evening, and notwithstanding all the arguments we have attempted to array before them they seem determined to persist in this refusal. This circumstance we highly regret, but we cannot resist the belief that this number will ultimately abandon a practice not only unjust to the Clerk and refractory to the employer, but which will certainly become dishonorable in the estimation of all.

Your committee further report that there are about a dozen of Dry Goods Merchants located in Broadway and in that vicinity, who decline entering into a written pledge, on the ground that it has always been their custom to close their stores at 8 o'clock, and that it is at the same time they not only express their hearty concurrence with our plan but unanimously and solemnly pledge themselves verbally that they will not keep their shops after the hour named. Upon this solemn assurance your committee, from the character of the Merchants, and the manner in which they have conducted their business, feel justified in believing that they will observe their pledge, and that out of the immense number of Retail Dry Goods Merchants carrying on their business in this city, only about 17 or 18 are those who have declined giving their written approval of our plan, and that even these thirteen will not by any means interfere with the measure of the public in this matter. Happily upon the subject we indulge in our confidence, that the revocation of all who have signed our pledge to close their stores according to their agreement.

On and after, therefore, the first day of September, all the Dry Goods Stores of this City, with the exception of the five or six who have already named, will be closed daily, on Saturday, at 8 o'clock, P. M.; and your committee entertain the fullest confidence that if all who have entered into our arrangement will steadily adhere to their obligation many weeks will not elapse before interest and an enlightened public opinion will render the practice universal.

Your Committee would respectfully invoke the favorable consideration of the public in this matter. The Clerks, as an act of justice to be released from a part of their evening labors, and the Merchants have most generously granted their request. It now remains with the public to say whether those who have come into our measure shall be sustained. Happily upon the subject we indulge in our confidence. We know that a discriminating public will sustain a plan so measurably beneficial to all.

Your Committee in conclusion cannot but say that their warmest acknowledgments are due to our Merchants for the uniform kindness manifested towards your Committee while waiting